Contributions to the Knowledge of the Fauna of the Canary-islands.

XIII.

Description of a new species of the genus *Corticaria* (Col. Lathridiidae)

by

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Renkum.

From the British Museum of Natural History I have received for inspection some interesting Coleoptera collected by Mr. E. APPENHAGEN in the island of Tenerife. Amongst them is a new species of *Corticaria* described below:

Corticaria *appenhageni* nov. sp. Procerae staturae, rufofusca, elytris pedibus qua tuorque primis articulis antennarum flavis, labro superiore, clypeo, clavis, prothoracis lateribus fasciaque transversa in medio elytrorum (oblique retro ad suturam directa) nigro-fuscis (Aliquando femores tibiaeque fuscati sunt.), antennarum articulis 5 ad 8 fuscatis.

Caput angustum oculis globosis (sed manifeste minoribus quam apud *C. serratam* PAYK.), leviter remote punctatum interstitiis alutaceis.

Prothorax crassiore quam caput sed subtiliore quam elytra punctatus, punctulatione modice remota interstitiis alutaceis, aliquid elongatus latitudine maxima ante medium, ad basin fortiter rotundato-coarctatus lateribus leviter crenulatis sine angulis in basin manifeste impresso-marginatam transeuntibus.

Elytra basi manifeste angusta, elongato-ovata sine humerum vestigio, substriato-punctata intervallis paululo-convexis

nitidis politis manifeste latioribus quam striis, quisque punctorum ordine subtillissimorum ornatis, prima stria (ab suturam) profunde impressa intervallo primo ab basin sensim pauci dissipato post medium sensim coartato cum angulo suturae confluente, post scutellum manifeste transverso-impressa, subtiliter prostrate aequaliterque pilosa.

Pars inferior cum punctulatione mediocriter crassa confertaque, interstitiis nitidis paululo alutaceis.

Long. $1^{3}/_{5}$—2 mM. Habitat insulam Tenerifam Monte Aguirre. E. APPENHAGEN coll. XI, 1927, 4 ex. Praeterea 2 ex. unico titulo „Canary Is.".

This new species is easily to be distinguished from all other members of the genus by its slender form, the total absence of shoulders, the angleless prothorax, the narrow caput and the impressed first stria on the elytra. Its colour is red-brown but the elytra, the legs and the first four joints of the antennae are yellow (in some specimens the femora and base of the tibae are somewhat darker) ; upperlip, clypeus, the clavae of the antennae, the sides of the prothorax and a transverse fascia in the middle of the elytra pitchbrown or black. The fascia is obliquely directed to the rear and generally continued along the suture, it is variable in breadth. The 5th to the 8th joints of the antennae somewhat darker than the first four. Elytra distinctly convex at the sides, flattened on the back, with evident rows of punctures, the intervals somewhat convex, smooth and shining, evidently broader thon the rows of punctures, each with a regular row of very fine punctures. The first interval between the suture and the deeply impressed stripe containing the first row of punctures is bowed, it enlarges from the base to the middle and from there grows narrower and joins the suture at the apex. Somewhat behind the scutellum the elytra are evidently transversely impressed. Pubescence fine, prostrate and regular, no trace of bristles. Prothorax with an evident deep round impression before the middle of the base ; its greatest breadth before the middle about equal to that of the base of the elytra. Caput without protruding temples behind the eyes. In some specimens, where the head protrudes, a necklike continuation of the head is to

be seen separated from the front by a narrow sharp transverse line.

Head narrow with protruding round eyes, which are however evidently smaller than those of *C. serrata* PAYK., with a fine dispersed puncturation, the interstices alutaceous. The prothorax has a coarser puncturation than the head but the punctures are finer than those in the rows of the elytra, the interstices on the prothorax are alutaceous. The prothorax is somewhat longer than broad, with rounded sides, strongly narrowed towards the base without angles. The base with a narrowly impressed margin. The underside with a tolerably coarse and dense puncturation, the interstices shining but somewhat alutaceous. Types and cotypes in the British Museum. One cotype in my collection.

Amongst Mr. APPENHAGEN's captures there are also three specimens of *Codiosoma lauri* mihi (T. v. E. LXXII, pag 351/52) from *Tenerife*. These are smaller than my specimens from *Gran Canaria*, the fine puncturation on the prothorax (between the coarse punctures) nearly obsolete.

From *Phloeophagus laurineus* WOLL. there is one specimen with a clearly alutaceous prothorax. As this species is extremely variable I do not consider it advisable to denominate this aberration.

There are also specimens of *Phloeophagus piceus* WOLL. differing from WOLLASTON's types by the nearly obsolete or at all events very faint stripes on the elytra in which the punctures are also less deeply impressed with very broad and flat intervals. The scutellum is hardly visible. Should this form turn out to be a constant variety, I propose for it the name of *appenhageni* nov. var.

Pentatemnus arenarius WOLL. was collected by Mr. APPENHAGEN on the sandy coast near Medano (Tenerife). The species is new for the fauna of Tenerife being hitherto only detected in the eastern Canaries and in Gran Canaria.

A single specimen of *Ceutorrhynchus* in Mr. APPENHAGEN's collection belongs probably also to a species new to science but I name it with some hesitation without having seen more material. As far as I can judge from this single specimen it belongs to *Ceutorrhynchus* sensu str. 3rd section

(sensu REITTER) and its nearest relation is *obsoletus* GERM. It is somewhat bigger than that species, entirely covered with snowwhite scales with exception of the rostrum, head, the back of the prothorax (in a somewhat triangular shape), the base and shoulders and two thirds of the back of the elytra. The separts are covered with brown scales. It is a most beautiful species and in case my supposition is right I propose for it the name *wollastoni*.